SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Bijon Opera Storme-Humbog, 2 and SP, M. Envino-Empire, 2 and SP, M. Cyclorumn-Battles of Vickshare, 7th av. and 55th et. Ernstlin, Woods, N. L. Wild West, 3 and SP, M. Madison Square Theatre—Prince Kerl. Tand 1:50 P. M.
Rew Central Park Garden -Court. 1:17, M.
Pencoram - Madison av and 58th st.
Wallack's Theatre—Palks. Tand 1:P. M.

Mr. Randall on the Results.

A day or two before Congress adjourned a burlesque resolution, incorporating a political stump speech, was introduced in the House by the Hon. CHARLES SIMEON BAKER of the Thirtieth New York district, at the instigation of Tow REED and other mad wags on the Republican side.

Mr. RANDALL very properly objected to this outbreak of waggery, as neither respectful nor decent, and as a proceeding the like of which he had never known in his long experience in the House. Tom REED, with a solemn expression on his Shakespearean countenance, and with his tongue in his cheek, proceeded to discuss the matter as if it was seriously intended; and this drew from Mr. RANDALL a still more serious statement of the results in the way of good legislation due to the Democratic majority in the present House. His summary is worth reproducing:

"Mr. Speaker, we are all about to return to the people who sent us here, and the record of this House will be weighed and measured by them. The results of our ac-tions will be carefully scanned, and the elections will show whether in the popular judgment the party it control of this House to day should receive the respect and approval for the tuture of the American people. Let me recite a few of the results of their legislation: We have returned to the public domain millions o

acres of public lands sought to be uninwishly kept by insatistic corporations, reaching 70,000,000 acres. "We have entered upon the work of constructing a new navy. We have passed every act that we have been asked to pass for the purpose of bettering the conbeen asked to pass for the purpose of bettering the con-dition of the working people of the United States. We have not in a single instance, so far as I remember, passed through this House a bill in favor of monopolies. We have given to the Senate an opportunity to join with use in passing an inter-State Commerce bill which only forty men on the other side dared to vote against. But seed through this House a bill in favor of monopolie for the delay involved in the present proceeding on the part of gentiemen on the other side, we should probably have reached an opportunity of passing a bill to increase the pensions of one-armed and one legged soldiers.

Pinaily, I say deliberately that the appropriation bills as they have passed this House are, so far as I know, freer from suspicious or unnecessary proposi-tions than they have been in any Congress since the war, whether this remark applies to the appropriations reported from the committee over which I have the honor to preside or those emanating from the other committees baving charge of appropriation bills. What ever may be the result of the next election, I venture to say we have done so well that we ought to command, and I believe will command, the confidence and approva

more; when we came here thousands and thousands of working people throughout the United States were idle. Even in my own city the number ran up to tens of thousands. But to-day, so far as my information gives me knowledge, there are few laboring men who want work who cannot secure it [applause]; and I add that this is due in a large degree to the confidence Phich this Democratic House and the Democratic Exec ative in direction of good government have given to the American people. [Applause.]

This statement, coming from the Democrat who has contended so persistently for honest and economical government, not only at the late session but also at every cession for the past twenty-three years, is deserving of the most respectful consideration.

The Neglected Duty of Congress. The announcement that the British and

Canadian Guargo propense transfer agreed upon a contrast the neglect of Congress to provide the needed defences for our own seaboard. Of all the things left undone at the late session, this was, perhaps, the most momentous. As Mr. TILDEN said in his last message to his countrymen, "the apathy of Congress on this subject would be incredible if it did not confront us." There was a brilliant opportunity for the Forty-ninth Congress to return to that policy which under JEFFERSON and MONROE. CERON and VAN RUREN and other Admin. istrations sensitive to the honor and safety of the country, built forts, at an aggregate 'cost of thirty millions, which could defy the hostile fleets and guns of those days, though obsolete now. This opportunity it frittered away, in favor of what Mr. TILDEN has called "schemes of prodigality and schemes to waste the public resources on things known to be absolutely useless."

When the Fortifications bill came up in Congress a Pacific coast Senator declared that unless the entrances to Puget Sound should be fortified, the United States, in case of a war with England, would be compelled to give up the control of that sound and of the coast of Washington Territory. But no Fortifications bill was passed for the benefit either of that region or any other, and meanwhile Sir John MacDonald tells the people of Victoria that they are to have many forts. Five billions of property in the twelve chief seaports of the country are still left exposed to any hostile power that chooses, with perfect safety to its own fleets, to fire upon them. Even Brazil could take tribute from our Atlantic seaboard, and Chili from our Pacific, to say nothing of European nowers. There were fourteen millions for river and harbor improvement, and not fourteen cents for security from such tribute. There was a regular pension bill of \$76,000,000 for only 365 days of current pension expenses, and an extra pension gratuity bill which will first and last cost \$76,000,000 more, but not one nickel from the Forty-ninth Congress with which to build new coast defences.

We believe, nevertheless, that the neglect of this great duty was not the result of indifference. The trouble was that the pension jobbers, river and harbor jobbers, and others interested in special schemes were allowed to have the first place; and when the Fortifications bill was reported, so vast were the expenditures already authorized by one House or the other, or both, that anything carrying an important appropriation that could be postponed the December session was postponed. The defence of the harbors and the construction of suitable guns involved many millions; and, in addition, the proper method of expending these millions was a matter that called for great deliberation. We are willing, therefore, for the present, to accept the theory that the Forty-ninth Congress will redeem itself at the next session by giving a prompt, hearty, liberal, and decisive consideration to the subject of coast defence. This seems the more probable, though it at first may appear a paradox, from the fact that no appropriation at all was voted at the late session. But the reason of the deadlock was that the Senate, in which Mr. HAWLEY had read the impressive letter from Mr. Tilden, insisted on a large appropriation for beginning the construction of heavy guns, whereas the House had been distressed and alarmed at the aggregate size of the outlays already voted. The Senate will presumably remain of the same mind next winter, while it is only necessary for the House, profiting by its experlence, to bring up coast defence among the first instead of the last subjects for con-

It is also a distinct advantage that the pro-

ject for appointing still another Board or Commission to brood over the subject of coast defences, as an excuse for failure to act upon them, was defeated. All the informaion required can be found in the reports of the Gon Foundry Board, the Fortifications Board, the Senate Committee on Ordnance and War Ships, the House Commission on Public Defence and the House Naval Committee. Let Congressmen think over the aubject in their vacation, and find out also what the people think, and act promptly when they assemble again next winter.

The Tilden Library.

The executors of Mr. TILDEN's will have before them in the Boston Public Library a good model of what such a library should be. The Boston institution, too, has now been open to readers and borrowers since 1854, or for a full generation, and, therefore, its experience affords a very thorough test of the literary wants and tastes of the people, and shows how far the inhabitants of a great city can safely be trusted with the use of books.

The Boston Public Library now contains over four hundred thousand volumes, and, besides the central depository, it has eight branches in different parts of the town, the circulation of books from all of which is over a million volumes a year. Any luhabitant of Boston over fourteen years of age is admitted to read in the library and to borrow books, a brief process of registration only being required of the borrower. If the books are not brought back at the specified time a tine accrues: after so many days the penalty is made larger, and a messenger seeks out the delinquent, the contumncious being debarred the use of the library, and injury to books being punishable by fine or imprisonment under a special statute.

The late Dr. Cogswell, the renowned librarian of the Astor Library, expressed the opinion many years ago that a free circulating library was impossible, because in five years any collection of books for that purpose would be scattered forever, beyond hope of recovery. But what is the experience of the Boston Public Library? It loses only one book out of every nine thousand loaned, or one-ninetieth of one per cent. The Free Circulating Library of New York has had similar experience of the trustworthiness of the public so far as borrowed books are concerned, for its losses are insignificant. We question very much whether a library like the Astor, whose books are held for reference merely, does not, in proportion, suffer more from depredations and mutilations than a great free circulating library. The scoundrels and vandals who steal rare books, or who tear out chapters and plates from choice books, are not from among the poor and humble, but are men far above poverty-conscienceless tellows, who do not re-

sist the temptation to purloin. There is no doubt that at present the office of any circulating library which undertakes to meet the wants of the whole public is chiefly to satisfy the demand for fiction. From seventy to eighty per cent. of all the books taken from public libraries are works of fletion. But what better function can such a library perform than that of gratifying this universal appetite with the better quality of romance? As Mr. JAMES RUSSELL Lowell said in an address delivered at a dinner of the Royal Literary Fund while he was Ministor to England, this is the age of the novel, and "whatever may be the achievements of science, the quidquid agunt homines will always interest mankind quite as much as gases, or flowers, or beasts, or up and cuper appeared to fletion, a public library meets the less extensive but not less urgent demand for more substantial reading and for special information. Three-quarters of the books taken out may be tales and romances, but the remaining quarter meet a want which cannot

community. It also may be a question whether the cheapening of the books most generally sought by the people will not eventually lessen the demand for flction in the public libraries. Paper now is at the lowest price ever known in the history of its manufacture, and there seems to be no chance of an increase, even if the cost of the material does not suffer a further reduction. Hence cohemeral reading, especially, is at present furnished to the people at so trifling an expense that they can afford to buy, instead of bor rowing, their fletion. For the price of a car fare to a library they can purchase for themselves the novel they want.

be left unsatisfied without great loss to the

The executors of Mr. TILDEN, therefore, need not be at a loss as to what the public want in the way of a library. They are charged with a very great responsibility, but the task before them is full of interest for cultivated men. There is no more fascinating work than that of collecting a vast library, and the magnificent bequest of the statesman offers them the opportunity of providing for New York such a treasury of literature as the people of no other city in the world have at their disposal. This is a time, too, when the formation and administration of a comprehensive library have risen to the dignity of a science, to which men of great expert ability are giving their

Who Is To Blame?

No reasonable man is at a loss to fix the responsibility for the shameful rlots in Belfast. Common sense tells us that Irish Catholies, if they were animated with hatred for their Protestant brethren, would not remain quiet in all parts of Ireland where they could act with relative impunity, and confine their exhibition of sectarian ferocity to the stronghold of Orangeism, where they are outnumbered four to one, and see almost all the civil authorities arrayed against them.

Yet although all the elements of the Irish situation combine to fasten ineffaceably the stain of blood-guiltiness upon the Orangemen in this wicked business, there is no lack of loud and lying asseveration to the contrary, and too many of the telegrams despatched from London to New York newspapers are palpably inspired by these false witnesses. We are, therefore, glad to lay before our renders in another column of THE SUN testimeny of the greatest weight touching the true originators of the hellish scenes. of which B Hast has been made the theatre, and to which we can find a parallel only in the darkest hours of the Paris reign of terror. This evidence, which reached us too late for publication on the day of its transmission, is as timely and decisive now as it was then, for it emanates from a prelate of the highest character, the Right Rev. PATRICK McAllisten, who, as the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Down, lives close to the heart of the Orange section, and has the largest opportunities for gaining exact in-

Dr. MCALLISTER confirms every conclusion drawn by THE SUN from the telegraphed reports, which, as we have said, require at all times vigilant sifting and sometimes complete rejection. There is nothing equivocal or qualified about his statement that the Rollast riots are due to nothing else but " the incitement of Orangemen to acts of violence by the so-called Loyalist press and incen-

the pulpit." He challenges any one to cite a recent case of rioting in Belfast wherein the Orangemen have not been the aggressors, and where the vastly outnumbered Catholics have not been driven to resistance in order to save their lives and homes. As an unanswerable proof of this assertion he points, as we have pointed, to the fact that Protestants in strongly Catholic districts have not been molested. Then, as to the outery against the police, the Bishop gives a cogent reason for the fact that when they are forced to fire upon the mob, Orangemen are the sufferers. Orangemen are hit because they alone defy authority, the Catholics at once retiring when ordered to do so by the constabulary. The Orangemen are thus defiant because in the past they have been wont to count on the connivance of the police, and they are filled with rage because Lord ARERDEEN and Mr. MORLEY, before leaving Ireland, took precautions to infuse a more impartial spirit in the guardians of public order.

Were the present Government of Ireland and the local authorities of Belfast inspired by a like determination to mete out evenhanded justice to both parties, it is Dr. Mc-ALLISTER'S conviction that the whole agitation could be speedily allayed. It would only be necessary, he says, for the borough magistrates, who feel themselves to be the creatures of the Orange majority, to remain at home and let justice be administered by the stipendiary magistrates, who are responsible to the imperial Government. What the animus of the local officials is he indicates by the significant remark that the Mayor, if he chose to do so, might certainly induce his own workingmen to refrain from attacking Catholies. We may add that he might take measures to prevent them from supplying themselves from his own factory yard with deadly missiles in the shape of

iron bolts. If there be any of our readers in whose mind remains a doubt as to where the blame for the Belfast atrocities should fall, we ask him to read and ponder the clear, emphatic statement of an upright and plous man, who lives where he can learn the truth, and who performs a duty in telling it.

Our estecemed contemporary, the Rochester Democrat, asks us this plain question:

"What would The Sex have had? Would it have had Mr. Haves decline the Presidency on the ground that he had not been elected thereto?"

Certainly. That is what a man of honor would have done under the circumstances. Mr. HAYES knew that he had been counted

n by the crimes of scoundrels and the piots of conspirators. He confessed that knowledge when he proceeded to reward so many of the scoundrels, and so many of the conspirators, with offices

lie treasury. Yet it seems to us that his punishment is heavy, possibly quite as heavy as it ought to be.

An Unnatural Look.

"GROVER CLEVELAND'S SIGNATURO," SAYS that stanch Democratic journal, the Galveston News, "does not look natural at the tail of the Oleomargarine bill." But it looks much worse at the tail of the

fourteen-million river and harbor job. These two bills are only worthy of demagogues; and Mr. CLEVELAND's signature, when affixed to them, looks like that of a demagogue. It isn't pleasant.

are commercial Agreetiser, will be read with

pretty general interest: "This appointment shows that it pays for Democrat to kick occasionally. During the campulgn of 1884 Mr. Danier Magnes did not disguise his dislike for Mr. CLERKLAND and went so far in October of that year as to publish the fact that he could not support Chrysmann and would go for St. John. The treatment which Macone, who kicked over the traces, is receiving, is in striking contrast with that accorded to our respected townsman, the Hon. Dazigi N. Lockwood, who stood by Mr. CLEVELAND from the time he presented his name to the Buffalo City Convention as a candidate for Mayor until CLEVELAND was safely scated in the Executive chair at Washington.

Is this true about Mr. MAGONE? If it is, we will bet that he has never concealed the truth in these later days, and never apologized for it He isn't that sort of a chap.

But how about Mr. CLEVELAND? Isn't it rather a new thing for him to take an old an tagonist to his bosom? Well, we live and learn, and even the most unyielding and the most resentful has to give way to necessity sometimes. Politics is one of the finest of all the fine modern sciences.

We may confidently look for another METHU-

Good news! We vote unanimously that HENRY WATTERSON shall be elected to the office. with restrictions and ample guarantees against his growing any older than he is now.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Freeman, the able organ of our colored fellow citizens, greatly approves the determination of President CLEVELAND to keep Mr. JAMES C. MATTHEWS in office in Washington notwithstanding his rejection by the Senate:

'As time goes along, the Democratic party will have either to come up to the high ground taken by the President or suffer defeat at the polls, simply because the President has the people with him, and the people are stronger in every respect than the politicians."

The distinction here made between the people and the politicians is rather fallacious, we fear. Politicians do not form a separate class of persons; they all belong to the their chief business is to watch the popular sentiment and to conform to it, whonever it cannot be changed to suit their wishes. If the masses of the people are with Mr. CLEVELAND, the politicians will not be against him.

The question as to the best protection against tornadoes and burricanes has been brought to the attention of our Western fellow citizens in a rather forcib e way on many occasions within a few years. Various plans have been-tried, such as building their dwellings of very heavy material, anchoring them to the earth with chains, and digging pits to flee to upon the approach of a wind storm. None of these plans entirely answers the requirements. The heavier the material used in building, the more destructive the fragments sent flying. Anchor chains part, and the household goes scurrying away to destruction with the house, Tornadoes come with terrible swiftness, and persons are caught up on the way to the pit or

before they start for it. But the problem seems to have been solved in an entirely accidental way in the new town of Luck, up in northern Wyoming. The town was built of canvas. The other day a hurricane came along, and when it had passed, the town was hanging in shreds on the mountain sides or souring among the clouds. "virtually swept out of existence," the tele-graph says, yet nobody was hert, "owing to the lightness of the material composing the buildings." The best protection against wind storms, evidently, is to build of canvas. This material is comparatively inexpensive, and there is no reason why the late town of Lusk should not be restored within a few days. The emporary disappearance of the town is nothing in comparison with the loss of human life.

or the suffering resulting from serious injury. If the peril to life is done away with by buildng cloth houses, why not obviate the annoyance resulting from bruises and scratches by carrying the idea still further? Use hammocks in place of bedsteads, rope swings instead of chairs, mattresses for tables. Substitute goat skins for barrels and kid skins for kegs. Use rubber water pails. Put nothing but papier diary fulminations from the platform and | mache dishes on the mattress at meal times.

Use knives and forks of light and slender pat tern, and stick them in the earth when they are not in actual use. Make sparing use of light tin cooking vessels over kerosene stoves of the thinnest sheet iron. Carry watches cased with celluloid and wear "gums" instead of

heavy-soled boots. It is almost amusing to think of the innocu ousness of a tornado in a town thus constructed and fitted out. The "dark, funnel-shaped cloud" appears on the distant horizon and moves down upon the town with impressive swiftness. Whiff! The town rises like chaff from smong pebbles. The people are the peb-bles. Nobody is even scratched. By sundown the reserve tents have been taken out of the pits and put up, the extra furniture has been unfolded, and the boom that is making of the town a mighty metropolis has suffered hardly an appreciable check.

We are glad to believe that President AR-THUR is steadily improving in health, and that his restoration to complete activity may quite confidently be expected. No man is more thoroughly respected by the public, or more warmly beloved by his friends.

NO MORE INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury will Adjourn for the Ter After One More Day's Work.

District Attorney Martine, his assistants, Messre, Nicoli and Fitzgerald, Judge Cowing, Caleb B. Knevals, foreman of the Grand Jury. and two other members of the Grand Jury had a long talk at the District Attorney's office yesterday. It was announced, after the conference broke up, that the Grand Jury would not adjourn, but would hold over and meet again next Tuesday. A rumor arose that new evidence had been discovered about Squire's appointment on which the Grand Jury would find more indictments, and that some of the

and imore indictments, and that some of the boodle Aldermen would be indicted over again for taking bribes to vote for Squire.

Inspector Byrnes is said to be looking up evidence to connect the \$30,000 which John O'lirien and Maurice B. Flynn drew from the banking house of Goodby & Co. in 1984 with the appointment of Squire, and that John Keonan had distributed \$5,000 apieces to three Republicans and one Tammany man to defent Hugh J. Grant for Commissioner of Public Works and putSquire in. Those reports would be more interesting if true. In the afternoon Mr. Martine said:

be more interesting if true. In the afternoon Mr. Martine said:

"The August Grand Jury has adjourned over until Tuesday, on which day it surely will adjourn sine die. We have decided to take up only cases of minor importance on Tuesday. There will be no court on Monday."

Mr. Martine has gone to the country and will remain until Tuesday. Mr. Nicoll size has gone away. Assistant District Attorney Bediord will be in charge of the District Attorney's office in Mr. Martine's absence. He has been acting as prosecutor during the present term of the Court of General Sessions. There have been 33 trials and nearly as many convictions.

From the Evening Post.

THE SUN gives an interesting glimpse this norming into the methods by which the men at the mend of the aqueduct ring are hoping to make large ums out of their contracts, of course at the expense of the city. There is every reason to believe that what it says about John O'Brien and Maurice B. Flynn and their friends is not only perfectly true, but that these and honors and good salaries out of the pubevelations are mere surface developments of what is indoubtedly the most gigantic scheme for plunder which this city has ever been made the victim of. * * The President of a well-known concern manufac-turing explosives, saft: "We have supplied many thousand dollars' worth of dynamits to sub-contractors working along the line of the new aqueduct. This ex-plusive was of the very fluest grade, and we have never

had any complaint from other firms with whom we ealt. Some time ago, however, it was suggested to us that we ought to pay a commission for the sale of this explusive. Our reply was that such was not our way of anducting business, and a few days later we were told by the sub-contractors whom we were furnish-ing with material that our powder had been condemned. When our contract was made with the sub-contractors the name of Maurice B. Flynn appeared as surety. When we were notified that no more dynamits would be received from us the sub-contractors owed us a large amount of money, and after waiting for some time the bills were settled by O'Brien & Clark. A evadicate of oil men in Manden lana is ... waw.actors fing their sub-contractors, but they have to pay a heavy commission to keep the contract. We were told that by doing this we could keep our job, but our reply was that if we could not do business on the square we did not want the contract."

The Eagle publishes to day a condensation of the ex plicit account in the New York Sux of the contract and sub-contracts and alleged percentages and per uisites-with the persons involved-in the matter of the construction of the new aqueluct. The details are most interesting, and are set forth with a precision which gives them strength and which encourages the bellef that they are true. Light seems to have broken out all around that job as it does around a house on fire

Congressman Campbell and the President. From the Evening Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13,-A few days before the last session of Congress terminated Tim waited upon the President to look after a bill in which he was particuarly interested. He proceeded to explain the feature of the bill in question to the Fresident. The latter histened attentively to what he had to say, and, when he had concluded, remarked that he feared the bill was un

'Unconstitutional, Governor!" Inquired Tim, in a tone of astonishment. "The Constitution hasn't anydocument which every American citizen should love and respect. Thomas Jefferson had a right to be proud that he was the author of it. Why, Governor, the Constitution should stand right alongside of the Declaration of Independence in the memory and esteem of all good people in this land. But I'm d-d if it should be allowed to come butween friends." Here the interview ended, and a few days later Tin

discovered that his bill had been "pocketed" because of its unconstitutionality.

The President and the Washington Post. From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A despatch was shown to one of the President's assistant private secretaries this morning, in the absence of Ud. Lamont. whose return to the city is delayed by a belated train and an inquiry was made whether the President de sired any statement to be put forth in regard to the issue of veracity raised by the Washington Tost with respect to Collector Hedden's removal. The secretary returned with the reply : "The President does not design to enter into any controversy on this subject. The focts are that he did not receive Collector Hedden's resignation until the day he appointed Mr. Magone, and the conversation with the editor of the forf took place the

The President at Mr. Tilden's Funeral. From George Alfred Townsens's Letter in the Cincinnatia

His hair has a thinning look, though naturally thick. There was neither white nor beauthy red color in his face, but a kind of bleared, puffed skin. You find his two hest points in the marks of office work upon his eyes, giving him a somewhat tired look which takes away from the more'y physical aspect of the man. The other point is his very substantial, solid military holding

How a Post Likes His Mutton. From the Argonaut.

A romantic young lady in London obtained recently the desire of her heart—she met the post laure-ate at dinner, and the sympathetic hostessoven arranged tent she should be placed next to bin. One remark, and one alone, did the poet address to the gushing maiden at his aide, and it was this: "I like my muiton in wedges."

Mrs. Cleveland Pinter for a Change. From the Baltimore American, The lady friends of Mrs. Cleveland say that

she does not stand the warm weather of Washington very well. She has had several slight attacks of illness since the warm weather began, and she is anxious to get away. A well-known physician of this city has been to see her several times, and says that she needs a change, and therefore the President is analous to leave. Mrs. Cleveland's mother is with ber. Halan Fraud.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A rakish follow of trampish aspect is shout here, saying he is liams specifies and connected with Fig. 818. He offers to write his our manuary for a small or sade ratios, either the prefer or price, but reference, he says he is time here toldinate of the SES, with a mider the hims C. R. LOCKE HARMUSSECHE, Crawford county, Pa.

Commedere Braine Promoted.

Washington, Aug. 13.-Commodore Daniel L. Braine, President of the Naval Board of Instruction a

A YEAR WITHOUT A SUMMER.

Ten Inches of Snow to June-Planting Crops

HONESDALE, Pa., Aug. 7 .- "I worked all day in my grain field with a heavy coat on, yesterday, and day before the thermometer was standing at 46°," said one of the oldest residents of the northern part of this county yesterday. and that is the most practical and vivid reminder I have ever had of the year without a summer, when it was a common thing to see the farmers, every day, from June till September, wearing not only heavy coats, but overcoats and mittens as well, as they went about their work. That was in 1816, and I was 12 years old, and so I have a lively recollection of the remarkable summer. I lived in Vermont then. where the season was at its worst, as in New York State and Pennsylvania only three inches of snow fell during the month of June, while in Vermont we had ten inches. Snow fell several times during that month, and ice came daily.

"One of the severest snow storms within my recollection fell in Vermont on the 17th of that June; that was the day we got the ten inches. and it was ten good, solid inches, on the level. I have good reason to remember that day. My father had some sheep in a back pasture, to reach which we had to go through a piece of woods for nearly a mile. The snow began falling on the 17th about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and my father started, after dinner, to fix up some sort of a shetter for the sheep in the nasture. No one had any idea, cold and eccentric as the senson was, that we could have snow to amount to anything at that time of year. I remember father, as he went out of the door, turning to my mother and saying in a

door, turning to my mother and saying in a joeular way:

"If I'm not back in an hour, mother, call the neighbors and start them after me. June is a had month to get buried in the snow, especially when it gets to be so near the Fourth of July."

"The snow increased in fury, and by night it had drifted so that the roads were almost impassable, but even then, and when it grow dark, none of the family fest uneasy arout father. The weather had grown intensely cold. When night set in, however, and there were still no none of the family fest uneasy about father. The weather had grown intensely cold. When night set in, however, and there were still no signs of father's return, mother sen; me to alarm the neighbors and teil them that we believed father had been lost in the snow. In spite of the severity of the night all the neighbors that could be reached turned out and searched the woods all night, but no sign of the missing man could be found. The search was kept up all the next day and the next night without finding any trace of him, except that he had reached the weathres and built a shelter of boughs in one corner of the lot, under which the sheep were huddled. On the foreneon of the third day they found father half buried in the snow a mile from the masture, in almost the opposite direction from home. He was dead. He had evidently become lost in the blinding storm, and and wandered about until he succumbed to fatigue and exposure. It seems a most improbable thing that a person ever fell a victim to a snow storm in the menth of June in this latitude, but I have sorrowful knowledge of one instance where it was onlytoo true.

have sorrowful knowledge of one instance where it was only too true.

"The wind during June, July, and August of 1816 was almost continually in the north, and it blew flercely and cold. Farmers put in their crops, and shivered under their wrates white doing so. There was but little use in planting. Nothing grew, to speak of. There was very little rain during the entire summer. The great piles of firewood that always accumulated during the summer months at the farmhouse back doors, in readiness for winter, didn't accumulate in 1816. They were needed for current use.

didn't accumulate in 1816. They were needed for current use.

"I remember that an old farmer named Shay was the only man that had any corn to gatter in our neighborhood that year. He saved his crop in a funny way, and that was by building immense bonfires around his field, which he kept burning all night and on the coldest days. He and hired help toox turns in patrolling the field at night and keeping the fires well supplied with pine knots, which were an abundant material in those days. This novel expedient on the part of Farmer Shay kent his cornfield warm and free of pesis, and he had the only crop of corn in that part of the State.

"July was colder than June, and August was still colder. Fee formed a quarter of an inch thek in July, but in August, in Vermont, water was frozen to the depth of nearly an inch. On the 30th of August was as cheerless and dreary as

was frozen to the depth of nearly an inch. On the 30th of August there was a severe snow storm. August was as cheeries and dreary as November sometimes is. There was not a green thing to be seen anywhere. The first two weeks in September brought the first reat warm weather we had experienced since May. The thermometer registered as high as 70°.

"The general opinion had been formed that the cause of the cold weather was a sudden and rapid cooling of the sun, and many believed that the cause of the sun, and many believed that the cause of the sun, and many believed that the cause of the sun, and many believed that fear for a time, but on the 16th the cold weather returned, and the people were once more thrown back to the old belief. An old man named James Gooding killed all his stock, and then hunged himself, after valisly trying to induce his wife to make way with herself also, to escape a gradual and terribid death by freezing and starvation, which he believed was to be the common doom. Cold weather increased from the middle of September until winter, and it may be said that the year 1816—in verment at least—had no summer or autumn. There wasn't grain enough raised for seed the next year, and those who were lucky enough to have more of the crop of 1815 on hand than they wanted for their own use had no difficulty in selling it for \$5 and more a bushel.

"All the corn raised in Verment in 1817 was

55 and more a bushel.
"All the corn raised in Vermont in 1817 was rom seed grown in 1815, and I a tess that was the case all I grouph the Eastern States. Those who feared that the sun was cooling off in 1816 changed their minds in 1817, for that was one of the hottest and dryest summers that ever settled down in that country."

HE WAS A PENSION AGENT.

And Therefore Resigned All of His Rights se an American Citizen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-Robert L. Taylor, who was nominated for Governor of Tennessee by the Democratic State Convention yesterday, is United States Pension Agent at Knoxylile He was not present at the Convention, and the despatches indicate that his canvass was left in charge of his friends. The reason for his absonce, as the following correspondence will show, was the recent order of the President forbidding Federal officials from taking conspicuous parts in politics:

Spicuous parts in polities:

United States Persion Agence,
Knowledge Tenn, Aug. 4, 1888.}

The Honorable the Commissioner of Tendons
Bean agreement for the past fow meaning there has been a greening year page on the mone ination of Governor. My mains has been mentioned in that conference, but, obelient to the wish and requirement of the page of the mone ination of Governor. My mains has been mentioned in that conference, but, obelient to the wish and requirement of the page of the

To this letter Col. McLean, Acting Commis-dener of Pensions, sent the following reply: In reply to your letter I have the honor to before you that, in pursuance to the instructions of the Humanian the befored you the literature of the Humanian the befored you for the strength of the Humanian the before for you had to attend the nominating Convention. While an death exhibs as to your good faith in this proposed detion you presented at the Universities will place you and the Admired Convention in a false position, in our or embrect the interference of the Convention of the Admired Convention of mineration, if not in a time partial mineration of mineration with the R. McLean, Acting Commissioner.

In Danger of Tipping Up.

During the war it was the habit for delegations of "prominent citizens" to visit Washington to consult with President Lincoln upon the conduct of the war. Sometimes during the darkest days a dozen or more of the leading business men of Wilmington, Del. called upon the President. They told him that they represented the "sold men" of Delaware, and that they had come to discuss the state. called upon the Freedont. They fold him that they repended the "solid ment" of Delaware, and that they had estine to discuss the situation and the insure of entire the entrage. After the charman of the delegation (who is still in active business in Winnington) had finished his aprects the Freedon Association of the order of the second him agreed the Freedon Association of the second him of the second him

"Well," remarked Mr. Lincoln, as his eyes twinkled,
"did it ever secure to you sentlemen that there was day, ger of your little State Hipping up during yo The delegation returned home wiser, but preciation of the Joke that their friends wer hearing of it.

Firnn's Life in Brief. From the Mail and Espress.

ployed as clerk in grocery ces weeks later in Novedy trou Works linchaise A Son. Sing 8. Rescharts A Sout. E8 per will be a super Ed pur week Works
Mode under Thompson's regime
Mode under Segime regime
Mode under Segime regime
Number of contracts in the segime of these
Will inske wit of these
Mode from tredgine harbor Si baitar Name from dradging barbor Will make out of Sabway Communion Is now worth Ledeted for conspiracy Will be tried F. (0) (4.0)

Unpaid Balances Due by the Government. Washington, Aug. 13.-The unpaid balances fue by the tinvernment to private individuals amount in brinches to about \$1.000/87, mainly in unexpended balances of accounts of former officials. The amount of historical this and byrand is about \$1.000/000, main in a finite or checks which have failed to reach the persons for whom they were intended.

TRADES UNIONS WIN THE FIGHT.

The Knights Reason and the Cigarmakers'

District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, hauled down its flag yesterday morning, and acknowledged that it was routed in its battle with the Cigarmakers' Trades Unions, After it had admitted this to the United Cigar Manufacturers' Association it asked for a certificate of good character and got this:

To Whom it May Concern:
We certify that no committee of the K. of L. ever promised to fill our shops by bringing on hands work-ing outside of the city of New York. On one occasion ney did say if it ever became necessary and expedient they could bring 5,000 K. of L. to this ette. Mr. Wolff of they could bring 5,000 K. of 1s, to this en-the committee immediately protested against that eve-being done, under any circumstances. This informs

ion was used by the manufacturers for the purpose of inducing some of their hands to return. We desire, as a matter of justice, to the committee, to reaffirm that they never claimed that they would bring on outside hands. Respectfully.

PRANK MCCOY, Pres. U. C. M. JOS. OPPENDEIN, Sec. U. C. M. The manufacturers remained in session considering a proposition made by the joint committees of the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Progressive Union. This was the ultimatum of the unions to the United Manufacturers' Association:

Manufacturers' Association:

1. The fourteen shops which were closed through the mane of District Assembly 49, K, of L, and in which the employees how are either on strike or locked out, are to be opened without the employees help compelled to be Knights of Lakor.

2. None of these employees are to be discharged or victimized for any action of theirs during the lockout. All now on strike or inchant are to be reinstated in the places which they had before District Assembly 40 came with their manufacturers are to be signed by each of the fourteen manufacturers of the United Cigar Manufacturers' association and then by the cigarmakers locked out or now on strike.

4. That the cigar manufacturers shall have time to accept the adversal conditions are will give them usual Monday. Any 1 to the condition of the fourteen manufacturer will give them usual Monday. Any 1 to the condition of the conditions to follow the shop on the shove-named conditions the following-named new demands will be indeed an advance of 43 cents per 1, 49 for roller work, 25 cents for burch work, and 45 on hand work.

The manufacturers came to a conclusion very quickly after they had got rid of the Kuights of Lator. They drew up this document:
It is agreed that we will open our stops to sill our employees and remploy them, and that it is not mersasary for sail employees to be Kuights of Lator. It is further agreed that we will discharge those persons who have taken work as eigarmakers, bunchmakers, or rollers during this difficulty.

Every one of the manufacturers signed this

Every one of the manufacturers signed this agreement and sent it to the Cigarmakers International Unions and Progressive Union. There was great rejoicing at the office of the Cigarmakers' International Union, 332 Eighth Street. Samuel Gomers and Secretary M. Dampf brought out all of their flags and put them on the front of their building. Laidway Jablinowsky similarly adorned the Progressive Union headquarters at 156 East Fourth street. Then Jablinowsky thought that was not enough and hird a band. The band went sround filling the east side with music. The employees will all go to work on Monday.

This despatch was sent out to Buffalo, the headquarters of the International Union:

A. Strisser:

Ultimatum presented. The influence of the "Home Club" gone, and their infamy doomed. The cigar manufacturers have sent for committee. Their shops will be epen on Monday. Long live the Internationals and all other trades unions.

PAN. HOMPERS, M. DAMPP, C. G. BLOCK, F. GUSTINER, GRO, PAPE.

The cause of the lockout was the demand of District Assembly 49 that the Progressive Union Cigarmakers, who had joined the Knights, should abandon their open trades union. The Progressive refused to do this, and left the Knights of Labor, and, to coerce them, the Knights induced the manufacturers to close their shops against all cigarmakers who were not Knights of Labor, Four thousand men have been out of work for more than a fortnight, but co-reion didn't work. The Knights never expected to be able to fill the shops with outsiders, but they did think they could starve the Progressive men out.

The Progressive men out.

The Progressive men word yesterday not to go back to work until Monday, although some of the firms were anxious to put them to work to-day. The Knights say that the manufacturers can't have the Knights' label.

UNDER THE BAN OF THE CHURCH. The Holy See Reuffirms to Condemnation of the Knights of Labor. QUEDEC, Aug. 13 .- The following is a trans-

ation of Cardinal Taschereau's letter to the Bishops on the subject of the Knights of Labor Your Londaure: On the 13th of May last I represented gregation of the Propaganda the divergencies of opin-on expressed by the newspapers of Canada and the United States on the subject of the Society of the Knights of Labor, condemned in September, 1884. As it was pretended the effect of this sentence stood sur pended by an appeal affirmed to have been carried be-fore the Holy See after modifications had been made in the constitution of this society, I begged his Eminenc. to make known with certainty the position of the Church in regard to it. A letter from Cardinal Simeoni, dated the 12th of July, informs me that on the 27th of June last the Sacred Office, after a recommation of the question, maintained its judgment of 1884 absolutely in the same terms, which are repro-duced in his letter, as follows:

Considering the principles, organization, and rules of the security of the Knights of Labor as they are set forth, this seciety must be classed approximately are set have been conducted. forth, this society must be classed among those which have been condemned according to the instructions of this supreme convergation on the 10th of May, 1884, that the Bishop be enjoined to proteed as well against this society as acainst others of the same kind, and to employ the remedies ordered or advised in said instructions. four Lordship will recall that in my consultation of

e 5th of October, 1883. I made no representation wown upon the drinciples of the organization and ti ies of the society, but I purely and simply transmitte the flut week. into we have the irraciples of the organization and if this society, but I purely and simply transmit to the linty see an authentic printed copy of its continuous with a prayer to examine it all the more or fully because this society seemed to embrace branches of work and workers, which moreover, name dearly unitested. The pretended appeal to their society in the seed of the line of the results of the society and the pretended appeal to the continue to enroit themselves or to remain in the interest of the continuous to enroit themselves or to remain in the society of the manufacture of the little of May 1984, I cannot a that there can may longer be any doubt as to the rule be followed by the Catholics of the whole world or whom the furisdiction of that sacred congregation a tests.

Having discharged my duty in conveying to your ordering this decision of the Holy See, I begins to ne-cept assurances of my devotion.

E. A. Can Taschuranau, Archbishop of Quebec, E. A. Car. Tascherack, Archbishop of Quebec.

MILWAUKER, Aug. 13.—Archbishop Helss, in
an interview in regard to the odlet of the Pope
against the Knights of Labor, announced by
Cardinal Tascheraux at Quebec says he has
not heard anything in regard to it. The edict
may be a special one for Canada. In case a
similar edict should be issued for the United
States it will be made public by Cardinal Gibbone at Baitimore. bone at Baltimore.

SHORT WORK WITH CLUBBING CASES.

If Superintendent Murray will Keep On to. This Way the City will be Grateful.

Policeman 2,265, who is accused by twelve Progressive Union eigarmakers of clubbing them, and of clubbing Mrs. Frank Furst and Miss Antonia Kenasek also, in front of Levy Brothers' cigar factory, Fourteenth street and Avenue C. at clesing time on Thursday, was summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday morning by Superintendent Murray.

He is Andrew Kelly of the Union Market station. A committee of the Cigarmakers' Union called with Mrs. Furst, her husband Union called with Mrs. Furst, her husband and brother-in-law, and Mrs. Konasek, who could hardly walk from the effects of her beating. They preferred charges against Kelly. He denied clubbing ambody. The Superintendent gave him until his morning to preuze his witnesses. Kelly has been on the force fourteen years.

Miss Konasek's left arm, leg, and ankle are blackened and busied. Mrs. Frank Furst charges that she was shoved down and then hit on her shoulder, while the infant she held in her arms was struck in the forchead by the poincemate's hand. Her husband says that Kelly struck him flye times on his right leg and arm. Joseph Furst has a bruise on his left shoulder, and Frank Hodek one on his back. The others were injured very slightly.

An Alleged Barter for Blaine Delegates. A Chicago paper has printed a statement that Edward M. Field, son of Cyrus W. Field, Levi P. Morton, and Logan C. Murray sach contributed \$1,000 toward making up a deficiency in the accounts of Pension Agent Kelly of Louisville, Ky., in return for which Mr. Kelly who is a sect of Republican bess, is to turn over to hir Who, is a sect of Republican bose, is to into over to Mr.

Raine the Kentincky delegates to the next National Republican Convention. The same gaver has it that
Methen B Elkins promised to the in therairy but
failed to keep his promise. Messes Elkins Marray,
and Mortan are out of town. Mr. Fired and:

"It is reliculous nonsense."

"It is reliculous nonsense."

"It is not trie. Things are all garbled and twisted,
and which is, main it is not at all risk the truth?"

"What is the truth?"

"I don't care to say say thing about it. See those who

"I don't care to any anything about it. See those who know. Ask Mr. Likins or Mr. Murray."

Inside Romance of the Great Rebellion Every pody should read the war reminiscences of Col. ohi of dosty, the dashing Confederate cavairy officer,

Trent promptis—cramps, duarrhea, Asiana cholera and all howel affections with the Jatur's Caralhana Balasm, and was will obtain speedy raisef and promote a certain care.—448.

FATHER FLEMING TIED UP THE BOAT. Kulghts and Ladles of the Golden Star De

Go ou an Excuraton. The several Newark lodges of the Knig' and Ladies of the Golden Star were to go or, excursion to Oriental Grove yesterday, but they did not go because the steamer Sedic wick and barge Republic, belonging to the li-Excursion Company, was detained at Ne by Deputy Marshal Thomas Dunn on a process of libel for violation of a contract made during the provious year with Father Waiter Ming Fleming, paster of St. Aloysius Church. About the provious year with Father Waiter Ming Fleming, paster of St. Aloysius Church. About the provious Process Proce 800 Knights and Ladies and children were of

the provious year with Father Walter M. Fleming, pastor of St. Aloysius Church, Abole 800 Knights and Ladies and childron were of the boats with their lunch baskets, broadbrimmed hats, and smiling faces, yesterday brimmed hats, and smiling faces, yesterday morning, waiting for the start, whon Marshal Dann stepped on board, and tacked up a little square of paper which disabled the vassels like a shot from a tweive-inch Parrott gun. The Captain had seen the Marshal coming down the wharf, and had made an effort to east off his lines, but it was too late. When the state of affairs was known the Knights growled, the women frested, and the children whimpered.

Capt, Hawkins of the Sedgwick tendered \$500 to the Newark lawyer who accompanied the Marshal, and told him the money was security that he would return the boats to the wharf at evening, but the lawyer was obsurate, and demanded \$1,200 or nothing. He said Father Fleming engaged the steamboat to take his church on an fexcursion just one year ago yesterday, and that he agreed to pay \$675 for the use of the beat and barge. About 1,200 tickets were sold, and a larke quantity of perishable stuff was provided. He had repeatedly attempted to effect a settlement with the Briggs Excursion Company, but ad that he could get in the way of an offer was \$250.

The excursionists sent a committee to New York to interview the company, and meanwhile they sang and danced or sat around on the boats until noon. During this time about 500 persons were chaffing and freeting on the Penincey street pier in this city waiting for the Sedgwick to appear and permit them to join their Newark friends.

It was not until 1 o'clock that the waiting people in Newark friends.

It was not until 1 o'clock that the waiting people in Newark lost hope and began to dispure. They were all assured that their money within a few days. Even with this assurance the members of the order threatened suit against the steamboat company. Capt. Hawkins said the boat was at the wharf then hight before, and would have

TANK PESSELS FOR CARRYING OIL. A Standard Oll Company Officer's Optaton of

this Method of Shipment. An officer of the Standard Oli Company, speaking of the shipping of oil in tank steam

ers instead of barrels, said:
"There are many sides to the question. When tank steamers were tried some years ago they proved to be utter failures, but improvements may have been made. It is still too early to say whether they are successful. One disadvantage is that they can carry to other

disadvantage is that they can carry no other carge, and must come back empty at a loss. Again, they can load in one-tenth the time of a barrel vessel, and consequently have much less to pay for lay days. This would give them a great advantage over our usual customers, and to off-set that we have charged them for lay days as if they consumed the usual time.

"We cannot afford to injure the majority of our customers for the sake of a few tank vessels. If necessary, we should refuse to sell to tank vessels atail. They do away with all coopering and the work of 'longshoremen, so that if they come into general use they would throw a great many men out of work.

So far as the barrel factories and other factories of the company now necessitated by the bresent method of snipping oil are concerned, that is a matter of no material consequence. It would have no hestation in doing away with them if occasion came.

thom if occasion come.

"The customers and employees must first of all be considered. To injure customers would be a blow to shipping interests, which are already in a very bad way. No tark vessel is expected here before a month, so that the question can hardly come up again in that time."

SIX SHOTS EXCHANGED.

Arthur Turner Dangerously Wounded walle Shielding his Priend. IN-L Cartis, a young mulatto water carrier and general utility man employed at Shaft 19 of the new aqueduct, armed himself with a quart bottle of whiskey, a pint bottle of gin, and five-chambered revolver on Thursday evening, and visited the shanty of Arthur Turner, colored man who boards almost all the colored colored man who boards almost all the colored workmen. He got into a wrangle outside the shanty with George Wilson. He made uncomplimentary remarks about Mrs. Turner, and Wilson reproved him. Curtis whipped out his revolver and began firing at Wilson, who returned the fire from his own revolver. After exchanging six shots the duellists ceased firing. Wilson's cartridges were exhausted and Curtis had only builet one left.

Turner went out of the shanty at this point and tried to prevent further hostilities. He pushed his friend and boarder Wilson, back toward the shanty door. Curtis yealed to

pushed his friend and boarder Wisson, back toward the shanty door. Curtis yelled to Turner toget out of the way, as he wanted to settle Wilson. Turner shielded his friend with his body and defled Curtis to shoot. Curtis hiszed away, and Turner fell with a builet in his back, just under the loft shoulder biade, curtis ran away. Turner is dangerously wounded. Wilson returned to work in the tunnel yesterday. He says he was soler whet Curtis attacked him. He fired in self-defence

BUNREAMS

-Thomas P. Williams, aged 79 years, a tock raiser, was gored to death by an Alderhey bull at

-An examination of the funds of the Baltire Sub-Treasury reveals an excess of four cents in funds and securities amounting to over \$11 3-80,000. -An Albany speculator is said to be making a good deal of money by purchasing Canadian silver in New York at 2) per cent, discount and circulating it at

-The Mayor of Philadelphia has determined to buy no more benefit tickets to picuics and en-tertainments generally. He complains that his salary is not large enough to may for all the tickets sent to him from all sorts of clubs and organizations.

-Mrs. Nancy Rice, the oldest person in Plymouth county, Mass, died on Wednesday, aged 101 Sears 9 mouths and 27 days. She was one of a choir that sang at a memorial service when Washington died -Dr. Reginald Stunrt Poole of the British Museum has procured for Buston a valuable Culorans of Rameses II. It she thirteen feet high and will be brought down the Nile when the river rises in February, - Policeman Leonard, who is one-third of the force at tireen laisnd, N.Y. has resigned to escape trial for being absent from duty, and a deathors exists in the Board of Police Commissioners over his so -A fund of over \$3,000 was raised at a meeting on Wednesday night at Sarthfield Seminary, Mass, for an aid society which proposes to make loans to young women for the expenses of their education, the money to be repaid without interest.

-Mrs. Lilla May Pavy, widow of the late Dr. Octave Pary, insturalist and surgeon of the Greely Arctic expedition, has given to the National Museum at Washington the relics collected by her husband on i trip to the Artic region, reserving the right to withdraw them if she desires at any time during her lifetime. -The \$100,000 gift of Mr. George I. Senoy

to Wesleyan University, payment of which was demyed by Mr. Seney's fluancial troubles, has been made good to the university, Mr. Seney's misfortunes having been re-trieved. A circular has been sent by Dr. Beach, Fresi-deal of the college, to the trusters announcing the fact. -Dr. Peter E. Minor of Schenectady thinks

be has discovered a gold mine in Fulton, Schonarie county, S. Y. He has a rocky farm there, and in look-ing for building stone he came upon evidences of gold. which, on examination, indicated a vield of \$5% to the ton. He has filed his claim to the mine with the Secre--The work of the Assessors shows a total

valuation in the city of Boston of \$710,581,74), being an increase of \$25,002,700, or 2%, per cent, above that of last year. It is the highest valuation that has been placed upon the city since 1876 left this pidditional prop erty which the Assessors have found, \$517 40, 200 to to real retain and Similar has in personally. The farmer shows a growth of \$21.021 with the latter of \$3,100,000. -A secret conference of business men and merchants was bold in fortunat, Va. on Taursday night, to take steps to offset the borresting industries or positical and business curies. Extreme precaution was taken to keep the action of the inveling a secret, in a bonic posted on the househip and at the more, conve-

quently nothing numbers is known of their action. The Kinghis of Labor, it is said inage, at such action, and are more determined to adhere to insign over, -The ex-Wicked Gibes has gained over ten pounds in weight since he left the senate. He is making lots of money as agent for an upother ver mainlaster-ing company. He hasn't liest his taste for politics, but ruant a herever jos an politicians gather. ins friends may that Bunham down't want to be reviewed, and that the great ex Wicked will have too trouble in setting back to the Senate next year. Prone i neerbaker Merritt, who gained so much trouble last fail, mus ran for the Ass bly He will keep it up until the Hepublicans endorse him and he gets to Albany.

commenced in to morrow's Sunday Mercury - Ade.